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## ABSTRACT

This program reflects the history of development of Nevada's libraries from early days to present status. Recommendations noted in biennial reports of the State Librarians, the Legislative Council Bureau, and outside consultants as well as Nevada's own library leadership have been considered in formulating this document. Needs for library service in Nevada are listed for assessment in planning for the next five years, and as a base for the more distant future. Annual review and revision of the long range program in accordance with changing needs in Nevada shall be accomplished as part of each year's annual program. (Other State Plans are: ED 069 318 through 069 326, ED 070 444 through 070 452, ED 070 475 through 070 483, ED 070 486 through 070 494, LI 004089 through 004094, LI 004112, 004113, and LI 004115 and 004116). (Author/NH)

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NEVADA

LONG RANGE PROGRAM

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

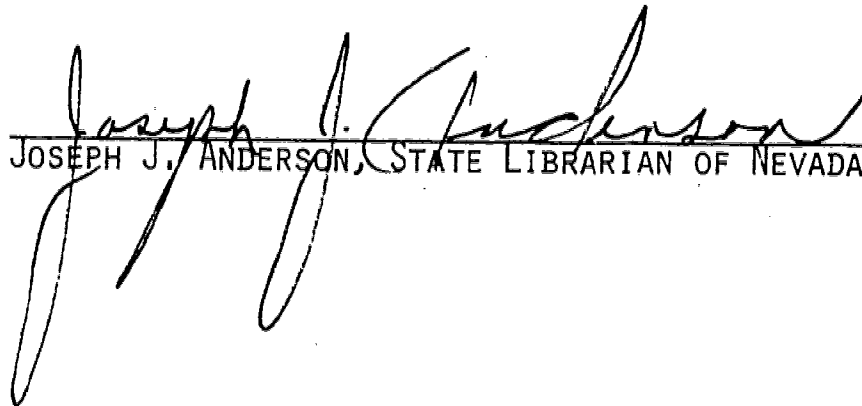
PUBLIC LAW 91-600

FOR FISCAL YEARS 1973-1977

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT, THE BASIC STATE PLAN SUBMITTED BY THE STATE OF NEVADA, AND THE REGULATIONS ISSUED UNDER THE ACT BY THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, THE LONG RANGE PROGRAM IS HEREBY SUBMITTED. THIS PROGRAM HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNOR OF NEVADA FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT.

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY  
STATE LIBRARY ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY

CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701  
ADDRESS

  
JOSEPH J. ANDERSON, STATE LIBRARIAN OF NEVADA

LI 004 114



# NEVADA STATE LIBRARY

Carson City, Nevada 89701

(702) 882-7372

MIKE O'CALLAGHAN  
Governor

JOSEPH J. ANDERSON  
State Librarian

June 14, 1972

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## PREFACE

This program reflects the history of development of Nevada's libraries from early days to present status. Recommendations noted in biennial reports of the State Librarians, the Legislative Counsel Bureau, and outside consultants as well as Nevada's own library leadership have been considered in formulating this document.

Library service development had its origins back on November 29, 1861 when the Governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Nevada approved an act creating, among other offices, that of a "territorial auditor who shall also be ex-officio librarian."

In the fourth month of statehood, February 14, 1865, the Senate and Assembly of the State of Nevada enacted a law making the Secretary of State the ex-officio State Librarian and established a board of directors consisting of the Governor, State Controller, and Attorney General. The State Library moved to the office of the Secretary of State in 1865 and then to the Capitol in 1871.

The original function of the State Library was to provide the legal resources needed by the founders of Nevada's Territorial and State Government. Its second major function, that of fostering adequate libraries for the citizens of the State was introduced early in its history. By 1880 a sizable collection of miscellaneous books had been assembled. In 1895 the Legislature provided for free public libraries to be established by petitions presented to boards of county commissioners. In 1903 the Legislature approved an act permitting the city of Reno to accept Andrew Carnegie's gift to build a public library.

With the appointment of the first full time State Librarian in 1915, the Legislature in 1917 directed the State Printer to prepare and publish an author-subject catalog of all books in the State Library and authorized any resident of the State to borrow from the State Library. In 1925 its budget was increased, the Legislature requiring that it be supported by general fund appropriation, ceasing to be dependent on "fees and licenses." The Legislature provided another milestone in 1949 increasing the responsibilities of the State Librarian, requiring this officer to be a qualified library school graduate.

In the same session, laws governing public libraries were improved and strengthened. In 1956, with the passage of the Library Services Act by Congress, field and extension services were strengthened by the funds made available for improvement of public library service to rural areas during the years 1957-1964.

In 1959 enabling State legislation was provided for the concept of regional libraries. That same year a cooperative processing center

was established with six county libraries participating, then ten, and now twenty-six libraries of all types.

The decades of the 1960's saw further refinements and new legislative attention to library development. The 1965 session created the Nevada Council on Libraries with the charge to overview and study existing library facilities, resources and services, and to formulate recommendations to the Governor and State Librarian for strengthening and expanding these components. Then in the 1971 session, laws were passed with the intent of making public library trustees more effective, strengthening the office and agency of the State Librarian and creating a depository system for statewide access to Nevada State publications.

Meanwhile, Congress, in 1964, provided funds to assist local public libraries in construction and in 1966, provided funds for library services to institutions, the handicapped, and funds for projects of inter-cooperation of all types of libraries. In 1970, Congress again amended federal legislation resulting in provision for a long range program approach for statewide library services development and planning, utilizing funding under three titles: Library Services, Public Library Construction and Interlibrary Cooperation.

Organization for the performance of the Long Range Program.

#### NEVADA STATE LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

The State Librarian is charged with administration of State Library and federal programs for public library improvement. The State Library is organized to accomplish its functions as follows:

a) Reference Services Division

Provides reference, research, informational and library materials to all branches, agencies and departments of government from the reference, document, and serial collections. Supplements public and school library resources through loans of materials and specialized reference services; provides bibliographic and interlibrary loan services; maintains special collections of materials of vital importance to the State: Nevada history, gaming industry, water resources, federal and state document depository, etc.

This division is composed of the

Public Services Section, performing the reference and circulation functions from the Nevada general and reference collections.

Documents Section, performing the reference and circulation functions from the federal and state documents collection: operates the regional depository system for Nevada State publications from the State Library.

Technical Processes Section, performing the special acquisition, cataloging and card catalog maintenance functions required to organize holdings for use.

b) Law Division

Provides library services and maintenance of law materials serving the legal information needs, statewide. Ninety percent of this collection are continuations requiring continual updating to keep abreast of legal developments. Legal reference and circulation functions are provided from this division.

c) Field Services Division

Provides consultant services to library boards, librarians, local government officials and all interested citizens on all aspects of library development and services.

d) Special Services Division, operating the Regional Library for the Physically Handicapped, presently located at 2351 Arrowhead Drive, Carson City, Nevada, conducts the program of library services, statewide, for this segment of our residents in cooperation with other State agencies, institutions and local libraries.

The service program to State institutions is also conducted from this Division.

e) Nevada Center for Cooperative Library Services operates as a division by contract of the State Library. Its purpose and function is to provide technical services for all types of libraries: school, public, institutional and community college libraries are now participating so that acquisition, ordering, cataloging and processing tasks can be reduced to allow the library staffs more time to work with and for the people they serve.

### INTRODUCTION

The Long Range Program has been developed by the State Library administrative agency with the advice of the State Advisory Council on Libraries and appropriate United States Office of Education Regional Program Officer. Annual review and revision of the Long Range Program in accordance with changing needs in Nevada shall be accomplished as part of each year's Annual Program, the State Advisory Council on Libraries meeting in October in the context of the Nevada Library Association's annual conference and in April for final attention to each annual increment of the Long Range Program.



## NEVADA'S IDENTIFIED PRESENT AND PROJECTED LIBRARY NEEDS

Needs for library service in Nevada are listed below for assessment in planning for the next five years, and as base for the more distant future.

- A) Every Nevadan has need of library and/or information service. This need has been reinforced by the greatly increased statistical report of use from libraries all over the State, and noting doubling of service demands on the state library agency in the past three years;
- B) Easy and realistic access to information without barriers of cultural or geographic isolation; of age or infirmity; of economics or of institutionalized status. This need has been recognized from early days: In 1917, the Legislature directed publication and dissemination of a catalog of all books in the State Library and authorized any citizen to use the State Library; in 1959, the Legislature enabled the concept of regional libraries to make materials more accessible out in the State; in 1971, the Legislature approved the act creating the State Documents Depository in the State Library and other libraries regionally around the State for access by Nevadans. Currently, efforts are ongoing for legislation to establish statewide network for improved access to materials;
- C) Many citizens of Nevada are not yet served because of cultural and geographic isolation, especially true of the Indian residents of Nevada and counties of Esmeralda and Nye. Services are still minimal to other minority groups, locally institutionalized persons, older persons and others who cannot or do not use library service. This need is based on knowledge of the "status quo".
- D) Central processing services available are under-utilized by the various types of libraries. It is a need to be met as seen by the Legislative Counsel Bureau in 1954, in its Bulletin No. 25, entitled: "Legislation toward effective library and related services for the people of Nevada." It recommended that: "the State Librarian be given authority to prescribe a uniform system of keeping card catalogs... the purpose of this system is to reduce, through the years, the cost and the necessity of each library to have a copy of every book which may already be available to another library of the State." The processing center (NCCLS) in its present concept is attempting to do just this and release a thin and insufficiently trained core of library workers from an aggregate mass of clerical routine to more imaginatively serve the needs of their communities. The NCCLS concept has been endorsed by the State Board of Education, the State Tax Commission, and by the 1972 convention of the Nevada State Parent-Teachers Association.

- E) Services and programs for children as indicated in: "A survey of Nevada libraries," by Dr. A. Spencer Hill, Carson City, 1967, are minimal in all but a few generally larger libraries. Due to the factors of lack of school library resources (especially in rural areas), restrictive hours of use and other practices, children (K-12 age group) create a great demand on the public library system. There have been consistent recommendations for greater coordination of library resources and services to children from former state librarians, the Nevada Library Association, Nevada Council on Libraries and Legislative Counsel Bureau.
- F) Inter-cooperation of all types of libraries on projects and services, resulting in a total service climate, are needed. Local barriers to cooperation still exist and must be eliminated to serve residents economically and efficiently over jurisdictional lines. Overall coordination of programs is needed.
- G) Trained persons working in libraries are needed. Use of volunteers is good when they are faithful to performance and guided by more experienced persons, but generally cannot be the base for consistent, improved service. Full and part-time staff, professional and support staff, have no continuing education program to update their experience, abilities and/or training. This need must be met to insure effective and efficient service to all Nevadans.
- H) Adequate physical facilities are required for service in, but as important, out of the library.

#### RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO MEET THESE NEEDS.

Resources to meet these needs include:

- A) Existing public, school, community college, university, institutional, and special library collections;
- B) Technology is available in Nevada for utilization to achieve better communications: TWX, WATS/in-WATS, facsimile transmission and concepts to be explored with the Nevada Educational Communications Commission (use of vertical scan interval as means of transmission);
- C) Boards of Trustees, Friends of the Library groups, Nevada Library Association, Nevada Parent-Teachers Association, Nevada Council on Libraries and other such groups are resources for assisting with planning and implementation of programs;
- D) The total body of persons working in libraries, including staff of the State Library, can provide a wide range of supplementary resources and services to libraries throughout the State (talent pool);



- E) The developing "union catalog" effect at the Nevada Center for Cooperative Library Services offers a base for statewide coordination;
- F) A developing awareness of the general public concerning the role that modern libraries should play in serving them. A climate of greater acceptance of the library - regardless of type - as a tool the public can use on a personal need or interest basis.

#### FACTORS FOR FUTURE PLANNING

Planning programs for the future suggests that current and projected information about Nevada's economy, population and its characteristics, and educational system enrollments be reviewed as part of the needs assessment for Nevada libraries to meet:

#### THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE AND FACTORS AFFECTING IT:

As of February 1971 the work force totaled 241,700 as compared to 231,200 one year previous, an increase of 4.5%. Unemployment rose from 5.2% to 6.6% for the same period.

Hotels, gaming and recreation continue to be the major users of the work force by employing 77,400 or 38.6% of the total employed, which is 200,200. The second largest employer is the wholesale and retail trades which hires 19.4% of the total work force or 38,900, followed closely by Government totals of 38,500 equaling 19.2%.

Factors responsible for increased unemployment rates are generally agreed to be nationwide:

- a) High interest rates have created a decline in building and expansion loans.
- b) De-escalation of the Viet Nam war has resulted in a flood of returning veterans to the labor market.
- c) Federal cut-backs in contracts involving the aerospace industry, highway contracts, etc.

As other states unemployment rates increase, this in turn decreases the flow of tourists and their dollars that have kept Nevada green.

Source: Nevada Manpower Planning Council. Comprehensive Manpower Plan. FY 1972 and Addendum.

#### CURRENT POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE AND RECENT TRENDS IN THE STATE.

The official 1970 census figures for population in Nevada show a figure of 488,738, or an increase of 71% over the 1960 census figures.

Approximately 81% of the total population is found in Washoe and Clark counties, where the two largest cities in Nevada, Reno and Las Vegas, are located. These two counties account for only 13% of the total land area in the State. Nevada has a population density of 4.4 persons per square mile. However, this figure is misleading. In the 15 so-called "cow" counties the density figure is about 1.0 persons per square mile, whereas in the two metropolitan areas, density runs about 27.6 people per square mile. The population centers in the rural counties are located in the cities of: Fallon, Lovelock, Winnemucca, Elko, Ely, Eureka, Austin, Yerington, Hawthorne, Gardnerville, Carson City, Tonopah and Caliente.

Other significant sub-populations include Indians on 23 reservations throughout the State for a total population of about 9,000. Some of the larger tribes include the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, the Walker River Paiute Tribe, and the Western Shoshone Tribe.

The population figures from the official 1970 census are shown in the table on the following pages. Major population increases in two gaming centers (Las Vegas and Lake Tahoe) and the state capitol (Carson City). The rural areas did not grow nearly as rapidly as the urban centers. In fact, one rural county (Pershing) lost over 500 residents during the decade of the sixties. In 1960, the urban counties (SMSA's - Clark and Washoe) comprised 74% of the State's population; in 1970 these two counties made up 81% of the total population. Hence a definite trend from rural to urban areas is occurring in Nevada. This trend has been spurred by decreasing job opportunities in the rural areas (where automation in mining, railroads, and agriculture is rapidly replacing workers) and increasing job opportunities in the booming tourist centers of Reno, Las Vegas, and Lake Tahoe and the government center, Carson City. However, there are expectations that the growing popularity of ghost towns in rural Nevada will attract many more tourists and boost service employment in these rather depressed areas in the next five years.

Source: Manpower Planning Council.  
Comprehensive Manpower Plan. FY  
1972 and Addendum.

Nevada has the highest population growth rate in the nation and the libraries of the State will be serving a rapidly growing population over the next several years as indicated.

#### TOTAL STATE POPULATION:

<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>
488,738	582,185	649,499	801,505

The 1970 figure is from U.S. Bureau of the Census; other year estimates from University of Nevada, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, March 1971.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP (in thousands)

	<u>Under 18</u>	<u>18-24</u>	<u>24-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65+</u>
1970	193	64	149	98	28
1975	203	74	169	113	35
1980	207	83	185	124	44
1985	212	79	198	132	54

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1970 Census.

ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE POPULATION:

American Indians	7,933
Caucasian	449,850
Negro	27,762
Oriental	4,866
Spanish speaking	27,000 (approx.)

Figures based on U.S. Bureau of the Census, Nevada State Indian Affairs Commission, and Nevada State Office of Economic Opportunity.

Special notice is taken of the fact that the American Indian population is widely dispersed; Negro, Oriental and Spanish speaking persons are located mainly in Clark and Washoe Counties.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM ENROLLMENTS:

	<u>K-12 (est)</u>	<u>Community College</u>	<u>University</u>
1972	130,206	2,825	11,075
1973	134,112	3,540	11,874
1974	138,135	4,260	12,775
1975	142,279	4,980	13,630
1976	146,548	5,500	14,360

Source: Nevada State Department of Education. 1971-72 school year; University of Nevada. Community College Division. State Plan for Community Colleges in the State of Nevada. 7 January 1971.

In 1971, 1,124 classes of adult education were conducted in Nevada, averaging 17 students per class with total statewide enrollments of 19,333. These classes are taught at a post-secondary level and cover such subjects as agriculture, business and office occupations, marketing and management, health occupations, home economics, technical, trade, industrial, adult basic education, general and high school subjects, community service (such as arts, crafts, etc), civil defense, apprentice related subjects and Manpower Development Training Act programs. This education effort is dependent almost entirely on the public library system of the State for its library service support.

Source: A survey of continuing education programs in Nevada, by R. Courtney Riley, Nevada State Department of Education. Vocational-Technical and Adult Branch. 30 June 1971.

### PLAN OF ACTION

The plan of action to meet the above identified needs with funds under the Act for the five year period commencing with fiscal year 1972-73 derives from the State Advisory Council on Libraries' determination of the goal to be achieved.

The goal and objectives that programs should be designed to meet and achieve derive also from the stated mission of the State Library and from the responsibilities at state level:

- a) to serve all agencies and branches of the State government: executive, legislative, and judicial, as well as State institutions, providing all forms of library services: reference and research, loans of library materials, and advisory and technical services;
- b) to provide assistance in establishing and improving public libraries through advisory, financial and technical services, and loans of library materials;
- c) to participate in coordinative planning involving all types of libraries;
- d) to acquire, assemble, and disseminate for use, library materials in support of the policy of the State to foster and further the establishment and proper maintenance of superior libraries.

At the local level, programs should be designed to meet the identified needs of the community or service area. Local library agencies will be encouraged to present annual programs/projects to carry out the goals and objectives of the Long Range Program also. These efforts will be reviewed with the criteria adopted in the Basic State Plan to insure that they contribute to meeting the long range goal and objectives.

## GOAL

To insure that libraries working through an organized statewide system offer Nevada's citizens opportunities for improvement economically, socially, educationally, and culturally.

The following objectives adopted by Council are listed in priority order, as measurably contributing to achievement of the long range goal. Objectives 2,3,4 and 5 are collectively considered as second priority because of their inter-relation.

## OBJECTIVES

1. Establish and support a total library service system, including the concept of network, for sharing information and resources, including audio-visual materials and specialized personnel.

To meet this objective, programs selected will

increase state support of public library development to strengthen regional resource centers and the State Library agency with staff and materials to provide improved access to library and informational resources

create locator or finding tools for such resources

provide adequate staff of professionally trained librarians

provide in-service training for workers in all types of libraries emphasizing means of giving better service to the public served

Anticipated costs:

	FY 1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
State	\$ -0-	115,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Federal	111,000	111,000	111,000	111,000	111,000

State funds to be sought in the proposed Public Library Development bill to be presented to the 1973 Nevada State Legislature. No direct state assistance for public libraries is currently available.

No alternative is suggested because services are provided beyond local boundaries of political subdivisions and funding at state level will result in greater economy and efficiency in utilizing and coordinating current and future resources. Also, greater federal, state, and local interagency cooperation will result.

2. To make accessible the full range of library services to all residents of the State of Nevada, regardless of factors of geography, economic condition, age or cultural isolation.

To meet this objective, programs selected will



make innovations including use of technology in library operations toward improved service for library users

provide library services to unserved or inadequately served areas

Anticipated costs:

	<u>FY1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>
State	\$ <u>-0-</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>115,000</u>	<u>115,000</u>
Federal	130,209	175,000	175,000	245,000	245,000

State funding, on a gradually increased basis, is sought for this purpose as part of the proposed Public Library Development Bill, because of the statewide scope of applications of technology utilization and recognition of need to coordinate the program elements to achieve the overall goal.

No alternative is considered because costs will be greater than can be borne at the local level alone for services to unserved or inadequately served areas.

3. To establish, explore and improve services to specific groups, i.e., unemployed and under-employed; blind and physically handicapped; institutionalized; aging; pre-school; functionally illiterate; minorities.

To meet this objective, programs selected will

provide for acquisition of materials geared specifically to needs of identified groups

provide public relations, brochures, and other promotional materials for use with specific groups

promote outreach services through interagency cooperation

Anticipated costs:

	<u>FY1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>
State	\$ <u>60,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>
Federal	45,000	45,500	46,000	46,500	47,000

No alternative to these programs is considered as these specific groups must be able to share in the benefits of library services as well as any other citizen. The potential values cannot be realized if members of these groups are not aware of these services and how to utilize them on a personal need or interest basis

4. Develop creative methods for dissemination of information related to library services, resources and programs available to Nevadans.



To meet this objective, programs selected will

provide a public relations proposal coordinating library service programs with public and private agencies through use of educational and commercial television, radio spot announcements, and other use of media

Anticipated costs:

	<u>FY1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>
State	\$ -0-	3,000	3,500	4,500	4,500
Federal	22,000	10,500	10,500	15,500	15,500

No alternative is suggested for this program because it includes such factors as getting the community involved in its library and utilizing the local library as meeting place for all segments of the service area

5. Strengthen State Library agency to carry out the statewide program of development and coordination of library and information services.

To meet this objective,

the State library agency will program its activities to achieve the STANDARDS FOR LIBRARY FUNCTIONS AT THE STATE LEVEL as stated by the American Library Association in 1970, establishing as first priority the improvement of basic staffing level to carry out responsibilities already a matter of state statute

Anticipated costs:

	<u>FY1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>
State	\$ 98,000	150,000	175,000	175,000	175,000
Federal	52,000	25,000	28,000	32,000	35,000

The state library agency budget must be augmented by the extent indicated in State funds to achieve this objective.

No alternative to strengthening the State Library is considered because it is the agency established and directed by statute to perform the function of statewide library development and is the only state agency for coordination of programs and resources for total library services to all citizens.

6. To construct and expand public library facilities where needed.

To meet this objective, programs selected will

provide for a review of current guidelines and criteria for construction projects to determine that needs are fulfilled for adequate facilities from which to provide total service programs statewide

Anticipated costs:

	FY1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Federal	\$ 110,003	110,003	125,000	125,000	125,000
Local	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

No alternative is considered because adequate facilities are necessary to the full development of services.

EVALUATION AND MEASUREMENT

Evaluation, with a procedure for disseminating the results, is necessary for assuring that programs and projects are meeting the goals and objectives of the Long Range Program and will be done according to the following plan:

MEASURING PERFORMANCE

1. Each objective will be measured as to effect at the end of each time period provided in the objective in relation to quantitative measure provided in that objective.
2. Each objective will be measured at the end of each time period in relation to the cost of achieving that objective.
3. Each objective will be reviewed at the end of each time period provided in the objective for results which may have been produced by the program but which were not anticipated when the objective was formulated.

RELATIONSHIP WITH GOAL

1. The total evaluation of results will be reviewed in relation to the established goal at the end of each time period provided for in the objectives or at any time that evaluation of results takes place.

EVALUATION OF RESULTS

1. The evaluation of results will be documented to indicate the achievement of goal and objectives, to indicate any discrepancy between goal and objective attainment and goal and objective expectation as well as any unexpected consequences resulting from the program.
2. The evaluation of results will be made by the assigned staff evaluators, and outside evaluators as needed.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Information covering program evaluations and other information pertaining to programs and projects will be disseminated in the following

manner:

1. Written reports by library consultants to the Project.
2. Annual evaluation reports made available to all appropriate libraries.
3. Publication in the quarterly publication Nevada Libraries.

#### COORDINATION

The Library Services and Construction Act will be coordinated with other library programs involved through the operating divisions of the State Library, and State Librarian, and through representation to other public and private agencies as appropriate.

#### CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES FOR PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

The following criteria and priorities will be followed by the Nevada State Library agency in awarding grants under the Library Services and Construction Act:

##### TITLE I:

Grants are made in accordance with the purpose of the Act, which is intended to promote the further extension of public library services to areas which are without such services or with inadequate services; to make library services more accessible to persons who, by reason of distance, residence or physical handicap, or other disadvantage, are unable to receive the benefits of public library services regularly made available to the public; to strengthen metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers; and to improve and strengthen State Library administrative agencies.

##### TITLE II:

The general objective under Title II will be to construct public library facilities to serve areas which are without library facilities necessary to develop library services; or with inadequate facilities for library service development.

Specific objectives will be to determine those public library construction projects which will result in usable public library buildings pursuant to Nevada's Basic State Plan.

1. Criteria, priorities and terms and conditions
  - a) Criteria used in determining which areas have inadequate facilities are:
    - 1) Does the building or buildings housing the library services

for the area provide easy access and use by physically handicapped persons?

- 2) Does the building or buildings housing the library services for the area provide adequate physical facilities as described in the Nevada Library Association's NEVADA GUIDELINES TO THE USE OF INTERIM STANDARDS FOR SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE; or The American Library Association's Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, "Physical Facilities." Service is considered inadequate if it fails to meet any one set of standards.
- b) Criteria is to be applied by the Nevada State Library agency in evaluating applications for construction grants as follows:
  - 1) The building must provide facilities for the enrichment of service in its service area.
  - 2) Each library, in order to qualify for a construction grant, shall provide current local support for operating expenditures, excluding capital outlay, and expenditures for ongoing library service programs. LSCA funds cannot replace local funds.
  - 3) The library must have a long-range program for development, including data on the present status of the library, population projections for twenty years ahead, and specific plans for the next ten years.
  - 4) A Nevada-registered architect shall be employed for the project.
  - 5) A library administrator shall function as consultant to the architect throughout the planning and construction of the building. This librarian may be a consultant from outside the library or may be the head of the library or one of the head librarians in the library system for which the building is being constructed.
  - 6) There must be a written program prepared by the librarian prior to the designing of the building by the architect.
  - 7) The building program must be in keeping with the library's service program: that is, the building must provide physical facilities for the services which the library will offer, but should not include extravagant facilities; on the other hand it must provide facilities adequate for the implementation of the library's service programs.
  - 8) The building must conform to ALA standards or library standards as established in NEVADA GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF INTERIM STANDARDS FOR SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE.

- 9) The square footage cost must be in keeping with the standard cost in the area for similar buildings.
  - 10) There shall be competitive bidding for all prime contracts for construction and initial fixed equipment, and the contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.
  - 11) The project must appear feasible in that local support will be sufficient to maintain the program for which the building is constructed.
  - 12) The project must fit into overall State Plan as contributing to a local or regional system.
  - 13) The building must be accessible to and usable by physically handicapped persons.
- c) Priorities recognized in determining projects selected will be as follows:
- 1) Priority will be given to buildings devoted exclusively to public library services.
  - 2) Priority will be given to types of libraries in the following order:
 

First priority--building, or remodeling a building which will serve as a regional resource library for a population of 150,000 or more, or to an area of 20,000 square miles or greater.

Second priority--buildings or remodeling of buildings for service outlets of cooperative systems if the outlet will serve at least 10,000 people.

Third priority--buildings or remodeling of buildings for established independent county, city, or district libraries serving a population of 10,000 or more.

Fourth priority--buildings or remodeling of buildings for service outlets of established independent county, multi-county systems, city or district libraries.
- Priority will be given to a new construction over purchasing and/or remodeling of an existing building.
- d) Terms and conditions with respect to construction. The Nevada State Library agency shall assure that the following terms and conditions will be complied with on all construction projects assisted under Title II of the Act:
- 1) Labor standards. All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on all construction projects



assisted under the Act will be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a-276a-5) and 29 CFR Part 1 (29 F.R. 95), and shall receive overtime compensation in accordance with, and otherwise comply with the provisions of the Contract Work Hours Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-332); that such contractors and subcontractors shall comply with the provisions of 29 CFR Part 3 (29 F.R. 97); and that all construction contracts and subcontracts shall incorporate the contract clauses required by 29 CFR 5.5 (a) and (c) (29 F.R. 100, 101, 13463).

- 2) Equal employment opportunity. All construction contracts exceeding \$10,000 shall include the employment non-discrimination clause prescribed by section 203 of Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965 (30 F.R. 12319 as amended by Executive Order No. 11147.8) and the State or local agency shall otherwise comply with the requirements of section 301 of said Executive Order.
- 3) Avoidance of flood hazards. In the planning of the construction of library facilities under the Act, the State or local agency shall, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11296 of August 10, 1966 (31 F.R. 10663), and such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Department to carry out those provisions, evaluate flood hazards in connection with such library facilities, and, as far as practicable, avoid the uneconomic, hazardous, or unnecessary use of flood plains in connection with such construction.
- 4) Accessibility to handicapped persons. Except as otherwise provided for in the regulations issued by the Administrator of General Services (41 CFR Part 101-17) to implement Public Law 90-480 (42 U.S.C. ch. 51), all library facilities shall be designed, constructed, or altered with funds under the Act in accordance with the minimum standards in the "American Standards Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped, number A117.1-1961," approved by the American Standards Association, Inc. (subsequently changed to United States of America Standards Institute). All library facilities using Federal funds shall display in a prominent place the international symbol of access to the handicapped.
- 5) Competitive bidding. All construction contracts shall be awarded to the lowest qualified bidder on the basis of open competitive bidding except that, if one or more items of construction, specified in 130.43 (b) are covered by an established alternative procedure, consistent with State and local laws and regulations, which is approved



by the State agency as designed to assure construction in an economical manner consistent with sound business practice, such alternative procedure may be followed.

- 6) Display of signs. The sites of all construction projects shall display a sign stating that Federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act are being used for such construction. When specifications call for a plaque in the completed building indicating the date of completion and source of funds, funds under the Act shall be noted.
- 7) Compliance with National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The State or local agency shall comply with whatever procedures may be established by the Department to implement section 102 C of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Executive Order No. 11415. The State or local agency shall also comply with whatever policies and procedures are established by the Department to implement Executive Order No. 11288 with regards to the prevention of water pollution.
- 8) Interest in site. The State or local agency has or will have a fee simple title or such other estate or interest in the site, including access thereto, as is sufficient to assure undisturbed use and possession of the facilities for not less than the expected useful life of the facility.
- 9) Final drawings and specifications. The final working drawings and specifications will be submitted to the State agency before final approval and the project is placed on the market for bidding.
- 10) Prompt construction. The construction approved pursuant to the project proposal will be undertaken promptly.
- 11) Fire and safety codes. In developing plans for public library facilities, the local and State codes with regard to fire and safety will be observed; and in situations where local and State codes do not apply, recognized codes shall be observed.
- 12) On-site supervision and inspection. Architectural or engineering supervision and inspection will be provided at the construction site to insure that the completed work conforms to the approval plans and specifications; and representatives of the State agency will have access at all reasonable times, for the purpose of inspection, to all construction work being done under the Act, and the contractor will be required to facilitate such access and inspection.

- 13) Progress reports. The local agency undertaking the construction will furnish progress reports and such other information relating to the proposed construction as the State agency may require.
- 14) Interest in completed facilities. Upon completion of the construction, title to the facilities will be in and retained by a public State or local agency. (20 U.S.C.)

TITLE III:

Grants are made in accordance with the purpose of this Act which is intended to establish and maintain local, regional, State, or interstate cooperative networks of libraries for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and special information centers.